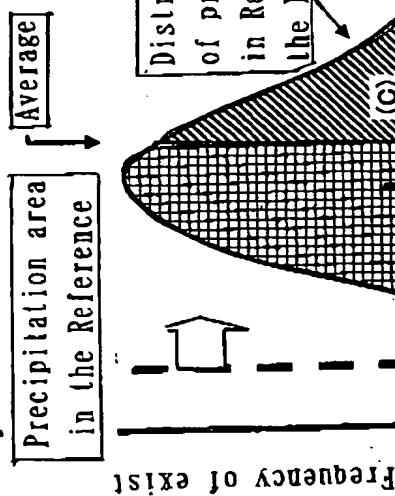


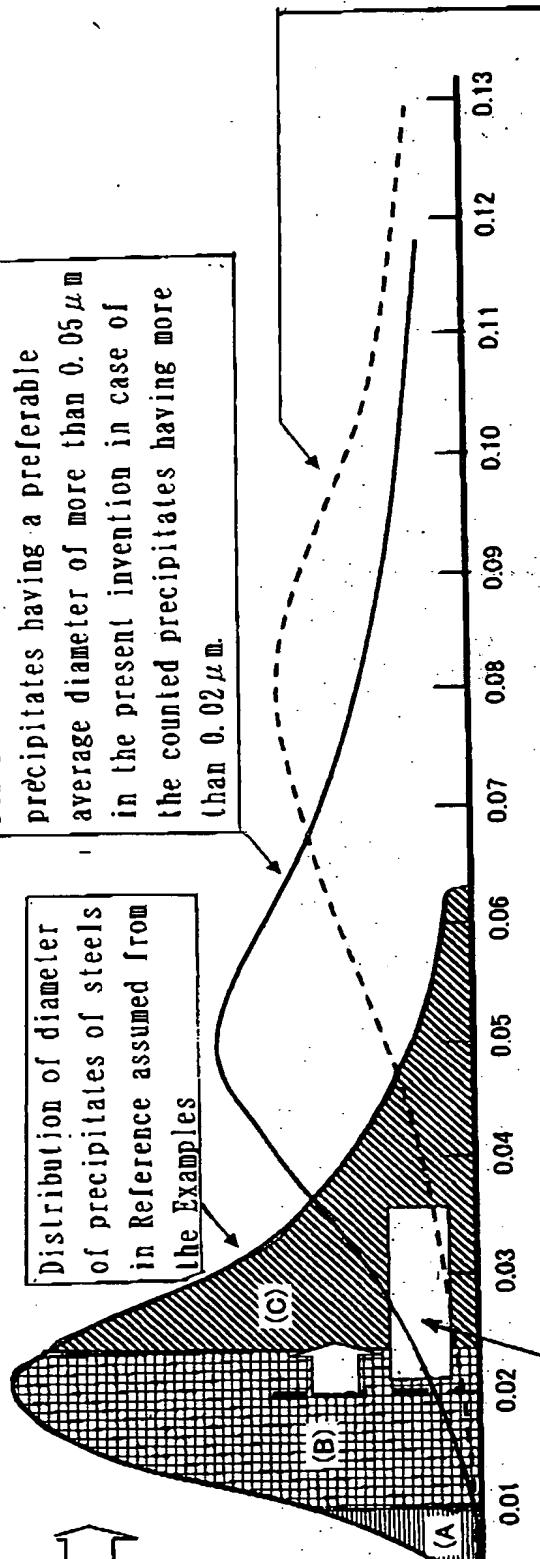
Total numbers in the area (A) is less than 10% within the total area of (A) + (B) + (C) in a distribution of precipitates, and an average diameter is at most less than $0.02 \mu\text{m}$. This means that a number of precipitates in the area (A) is only a few in the area (C), which are larger diameter than the average diameter, than the number of precipitates in the area (A) + (B) which is smaller diameter than the average diameter. For example, it is impossible to form the precipitates having an average diameter of more than $0.05 \mu\text{m}$, preferably more than $0.08 \mu\text{m}$, even if a diameter of the precipitates to be counted have more than $0.02 \mu\text{m}$.

Fig. 1



Distribution of diameter of precipitates having a preferable average diameter of more than $0.05 \mu\text{m}$ in the present invention in case of the counted precipitates having more than $0.02 \mu\text{m}$.

Distribution of diameter of precipitates of steels in Reference assumed from the Examples



Precipitation area in the present invention

Diameter of precipitates/ \mu\text{m}

Distribution of diameter of precipitates having an average diameter of more than $0.05 \mu\text{m}$ in the present invention in case of the counted precipitates having more than $0.02 \mu\text{m}$.

Fig. 2

